A TAXATION IN NEW-YORK.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of this State to appoint a Commission to equalize the accessments in the several counties. The importance of such a measure is not properly appreciated, or action would not be so slow. A bill of similar import was introduced into the Assembly last Winter, but was defeated by certain persons when they found they could not dictate the appointment of Commissioners. It is to be hoped no such motives will defeat the bill this session.

To enable the people of the State who are 13xpayers to see how very unequally the burden of State taxes is borne, we have prepared, at considerable trouble, a table which at a glance will show better than words the importance of the proposed

TABLE showing the Population of the several Country in 1855, the number of acres assessed in 1856, together with the assessed value of the personal and

· wa	I esta	20.	and the	cash valuat	ion under the	her independence had been acknowledged and
Ces	Lens C	f 18	35, of Fa	irming, Stock	and Lands in	the Republic was established, is said to have
each County:			-		Ass'd value of	expressed the wish that he might be permitted to look
COUNTIE	8.	Po	pulation	Acres taxed in 1856.	Real Estate	upon this country after the lapse of a hundred years.
Albany			n 1855. 103,681	364,796	\$29,053,974	If the shade of that venerable man could appear here,
Alegany Bioom.			42,910 36,650	664,025 411,326	8,951,669 7,136,992	and listen to these debates upon the proposition to add
Pattersu	Tue		39,530	801,311	8,546,638 17,734,877	a new State from beyond the Mississippi to the Union,
Cartes . Chestate Chemun	100	***	53,571	418,735 645,247	13,177,531	he would hear from the Government side calls for more
Chemun			27,285	240,835 542,150	7,269,011 9,782,337	troops, and arguments to show the necessity of an in-
Thenange Chinton.			39,915 42,482	625,640	6,157,151	crease of the standing Army; he would hear that the
Cortland		•••	24,375	377,800	10,113,627 5,278,230	people of the State proposed to be added to the Union
Benware		**	39,749	826,185	7,661,456	are a factious people; that they claim the right to vote
Beigware Peteben			134,331	488,595 615,692	21,374,095 43,378,028	on the adoption of their Constitution; to have the char-
Erie		***	28,539 25,477	1,068,600	4,190,706	ter that defines their righ's and their form of govern-
Zrepklin			25,477 23,284	1,011,489 320,789	4,018,609 3,862,000	ment submitted by the Convention that made it to
Bulcon	••••••	***	31,034	315,560 386,088	12,928,834	themselves, and to express their opinion of it; that in
Banulton	*** ****		31,137	386,088 817,121	6,237,219 521,741	this new State the people are unwilling to have
			38,566	807,908	10,500,000	Slavery established as one of their institutions; that,
Herkime Jefferson Kings		***	65,420 216,355	753,069 18,786	14,136,618 90,136,463	although the President declares the Constitution
Lewis			25,229 37,943	761,843	4,861,175	prepared for them by the Lecompton Convention
Madison.	3B	***	43,687	357,557	15,751,224 10,090,237 31,595,431	to be a good one, they contumaciously reply that
Monree.			56,324	391,714	31,595,431 6,615,60 3	it is not their Constitution; that they complain of
New You	pery	***	629,810	233,000	340 974,008	fraud and corruption in the officials appointed and
Ningara.			48,282	722 6-2	16,638,746 14,662,950	sustained by the central Government; that they
Oneida.	A		107,749 86,575	451,320	25,992,678	refuse to pay the taxes levied by the Legislature, al-
Ontario.		***	42,672	393,945	17,947,062 19,656,122	leging that they had no voice in its election, and were not represented in it. that they agitate and annoy the
Orange.			28,435	478,275 237,766	10,314,961	Government, and disturb the quiet of the country by
Otrogo Putram.	******		69,398 49,735	563,457 608,251	13,633,132 9,955,653	their turbulent and disorderly conduct; that they re-
Putnam.	******	***	13,934	135,360	4.105,964	monstrate against stuffed ballot-boxes, spurious votes,
Reneeds		***	46,266	179 758	15,089,650 21,000,000	forged certificates, and false returns at their elections, and demand of the Government investigation and
			79,234 21,389	400,700 30,296	7,590,844	punishment of these offenses; that they insist upon
Rockiano			19,511 74,977	1,657,000	4,625,619 15,082,610	the right to decide for themselves the character of
- Baratoga.			49,379	504,998	9,397,100 5,251,503	their State institutions, and refuse to accept the Con-
Schenect Schobarie	edy	***	19,572 33,519	122,850 373,182	5,864,593	stitution which the Government offers to them; that they complain of the intrusion of regular troops be-
- Behuyler			18,777	199,093 197,661	4,687,832 9,665,731	longing to the standing army of the Federal Govern-
Beneca			25,358 40,906	416,3%	8,536,900 13,644,046	ment, sept to maintain law and order in their Terri-
Steuben.			62,965 29,487	835,000 600,042	3,951,706	tory: that they are seditions; that they are rebels;
Tioga			26,952	307, 222	4.997.662	that they have been permitted to occupy the atten- tion of the Government and the country too long:
Tompkin Ulater	•	***	\$1,516 67,996	307,400 668,292	9,732 903 13,506,800	that they must have a local government instituted
Warren.		***	19,669	517,966	2,341,164 12,951,500	over them by Congress, and be subdued by the Army.
			46,760	495,391 358,413	18,356,818	He would hear some uncertain and mystical sugges-
Wayne Westches	ter		20,676	272,602 \$68,000	30,922,678	tions that the people of the State, when reduced to order, might possibly, at some future time, be allowed
Wyoming Kairana	******	**	32,148 19,812	206,641	8,394,946 7,482,242	to alter their obnoxious Constitution in some legal
Aggrega	-	-	606 118	27,966,2.6	\$1,112,133,135	manner. I think, after listening so far, Franklin
-661480				Ass'd value of	Cash value of	would inquire, "Is this the American Congress, and
COUNTIES		Per	d value of conal Es-	Real and Per-	Farms, Stock & Tools, by census	"have you established a consolidated government?" "Or is this the British Parliament, and have the
		tate	in 1856.	in 1856.	of 1855.	"Or is this the British Parliament, and have the "United States reunited to the Crown!" Upon be-
Albany		PO. 1	RFS,UID F	\$35,811,465 9,755,736	\$16,612,326 15,010,037	ing told that this is one of the Chambers of the
Broome.		. 9	14,363 00,785	8,051,350	12,750,701 13,360,104	American Congress, that the United States are still an
Cattaraug			199,100	9,646,423 21,033,480	23,361,544	independent nation, and that the words of the Federal Constitution remain unchanged, he would say, "Then
Cayuga			72,630	15,050,161 8,415,632	20,504,733 7,955,307	"these honorable gentlemen, who occupy the seats of
Chemango.		1,7	46,407 94 892 44,007	11,507,229	16,185,201	"legislators here, have not inherited the republican-
Clinton	******	-	44,007 30,572	6,901,138	7 628,305 21,609,626	"ism of my day and generation; this is not the Demo-
Certland.		5	28,087	5,891,317	10,490,478	"cracy that thundered at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, "and at Yorktown, and rang out their battle-cry of
Detchess.	******	1,1	85,794 63.067	3,847,456 28,837,097	13,019,199 30,348,690	"liberty and independence through all the colonies
E:10		2,2	50,631	51,538 65E	27,915,514	"until the royal charters were abolished, and the right
Fanklin.		3	30,631 91,791 60,217	4,732,701 4,873,926	5,754,466 6,284,119	"of the people to institute their ferms of government
Falson	******	7	81,080	4,643,080	6,217,703	"and to make their constitutions for themselves was "acknowledged."
Gincace	******		52,657 73,858	7,572,107	18,209,330 10,747,207	Mr. President, the Convention held at Lecompton
Miles Cincon		333	3,660	525,401 12,091,391	862,697 17,422,866	framed a State Constitution for Kausas, and refused to
Bertimer.		3,1	12,946	17,249,563	22,454,695	submit it to the people.
King		11,3	72,569	101,509,032 5,528,000	9,348,713 8,909,497	The Convention submitted a single provision of the Constitution to the people—the question whether
Livingston				18,561,800	25,123,072	slaves might hereafter be imported or brought into the
Macison	*****	2,11	8,913 21,672	12,209,151 36,117,106	17,072,694 43,277,233	State; and required, as a preliminary to the right of

2,751,172 15,874,740 15,200,247 37,582,633

To the last column should be added the value of

The cash valuation of farms, stock and tools

was usually made by the owners of the property,

and may generally be considered the fair value of

the farming property in the opinion of the farmer-

themselves. The value of city property can only

be approximated by the value of the dwellings.

The assessed value of the property is made by

three assessors in each town, elected by the people, and is supposed to be the price for which the

property could be sold in cash, and not what the

We now propose, by way of improvement, to

point out a few of the most glaring cases of under

valuation. Taking Oneida, as prominent among

them, we find the population, in 1855, 107,749;

acres taxed in 1856, 722,682; assessed valuation o

owner is willing to take for it.

dwellings in the several cities, as shown by the

£930,058,92.

Aggregates .. \$316,506,830 \$1,430,334,636

census, viz:

The Convention submitted a single provision of the Constitution to the people—the question whether slaves might hereafter be imported or brought into the State; and required, as a prehiminary to the right of any elector to vote for or against this single partial provision on the subject of Slavery, that he should first vote for the obnoxions Constitution, which contained, separate and distinct from the provision submitted, an article perpetuating Slavery in the State of Kansas in the persons of those now held as slaves in the Territory, and in their posterity forever.

A very large majority of the people were opposed to the obnoxious Constitution, and refused to vote for it. Without voting for the Constitution, no elector could vote for or against the single provision submitted.

It is notorious that the Lecompton Convention knew the Constitution it framed was repugnant to the senti-

THE LECOMPTON FRAUD.

SPEECH OF PRESTON KING.

OF NEW-YORK,

Deinvered in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, March 16

Mr. Kina-Mr. President, before the Revolution

charters were granted to the Colonies by the Crown

Since then, up to this time, the people of the States of

the Union have made their constitutions for themselves.

Now, for the first time since the Continental Congress

declared the Colonies free and independent States, the

question is raised of the right of the people to adopt or

reject the Constitution which is to create them a State

qualified to come into the Union, one of the equal States

Kan-as, brought to the door of the Senate for the

purpose of baving the Lecompton Constitution imposed

upon her people by the authority of act of Congress,

Benjamin Franklis, contemplating his country when

of our Confederacy.

presents that question to us.

the Constitution it framed was repugnant to the sent

ments, the opinions, and the consciences of a large ma-jority of the people; that they condemned the instru-ment and the institution of Slavery which it proposed

It is known to every Senator and to every Repre-sentative in Congress that a very large majority of all the qualified voters in Kansas have expressed their opinion against the Lecompton Constitution at an election held under the authority of an act of their Territorial Legislature on the 4th day of January last. When the Constitution was submitted, the people rejected it by their votes.

This is the case of Kausas, as presented to the Sen

ate by the majority of the Committee on Territories in their report and bill, which assumed that the first Territorial Legislature in Kansas was fairly and legally elected by the people, and organized, and that the Lecompton Convention was fairly elected by the the Lecompton Convention was fairly elected by the beople in pursuance of the law of their Territorial legislature.

In the case thus made by the majority of the Cour In the case thus made by the majority of the Committee, the fundamental question of the right of the people of a Territory to adopt for themselves the Constitution which creates them a State, preparatory to admission into the Union, is presented. The sovereign right of the people is denied, and the sovereign right of a convention of delegates affirmed. The question raised in the case of Kansas is not a question for Kansas alone. It is for every Territory hereafter to be organized, and for every Territory hereafter to be organized, and for every Territory hereafter to be admitted into the Union, as well as for Kansas. It is a question of constitutional and political right of the first magnitude. Indeed, it is the question of the inherent sovereignty of the people, vital to the people inhabiting the territory now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired or come within our ever-expanding borders.

herent sovereignty of the peeple, vital to the people inhabiting the territory now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired or come within our ever-expanding borders.

It is no leas vital to the people of every State now in the Union, because it is the question where sovereignty resides, whether in representatives and representative bodies, in the Federal Government, or in the people. Our existence as a republican Government reats upon the principle involved in this question.

When the sovereignty of the people is subverted or successfully denied by any representative body, or by any other power, the rights and the liberties of the people are in the hands and at the mercy of that power. The Government of the United States, inaugurated upon the principles of the Revolution of 1776, recognized the sovereignty of the States to frame and adopt their forms of government, and to make and adopt their forms of government, and to make and adopt their constitutions. It is a constitutional right of the people of a State, essential to its equality as one of the States of the Union, and necessary to the republican character of its Constitutional right, had, before the day of election in November, 1856, only whispered their design to subvert this sovereign right of the people, the Administration which is now pressing upon Congress the proposition to subvert the rights of the people, the Administration which is now pressing upon Congress the proposition. No State has ever been brought into the Union where it was denied, questioned or doubted, that the people of the State to be admitted approved their Constitution. The enabling acts, the forms of law, and the modes of proceeding on the part of the people preparatory to their admission as States into the Union, have widely varied. I do not know that they have been exactly alike in the cases of any two States. But observance of the vital principle that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, has been the one e

President may be willing to do, is Congress prepared to deny the absointe and sovereign right of the people of a new State to form and adopt their own Constitu-

tion? And is Congress prepared to seems the sove reign power to impose a constitution upon the peop-of a new State? Congress has the power to aim new States into the Union, but it as not the constitutew States into the Union, but it has not the constitutional power to make a constitution for a State, or to adopt one made by others, and impose it apon the perple of a State.

The President powerses to such constitutional power, and cannot be invested with such authority by The President, who recommends

The President possesses so such constitutional power, and cannot be invested with such authority by an act of Congress. The President, who recommends such a measure to Congress, and proposes to enforce such an act upon the unwilling people of a State, is false to the high trust reposed in him by the people of all the States in the Union. It is a subversion of the rights of the States. It is consolidation. When the Federal Government shall exercise the power to impose a Constitution upon the people of a State, who shall say what limitations to its power remain; what shall stay its arbitrary will; and how and where shall its tyranny be arrested I. But, Mr. President, monstrous and atterly indefensible as the proposition to bring Kaness into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution stands upon the case as made by the

strons and utterly indefensible as the proposition to bring Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution stands upon the case as made by the mejority of the confluince, dark colors are yet to be added to the true picture of violence to the constitutional principles of republican government, and of outrage against the rights of the people of Kansas.

The report of the majority of the Committee does not state the facts of the case correctly. The assumption that the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas was fairly elected, and valid in law, is contradicted by record evidence. The assumption that the Lecompton Convention was fairly elected by the people of Kansas is contradicted by evidence that can be neither contradicted nor controverted. Upon these two assumptions the majority of the Committee maintainthe sovereignty of a Convention, and deny the sovereignty of the people.

The history of Kansas

of a Convention, and deny the sovereignty of the pele.

The history of Kansas, from the beginning to the end of it, is one of fraud and violence, of wrong and outrage. Although the majority here have refused to authorize any inquiry or investigation that would bring the facts officially before the Senate, yet they are notorious to the whole constry, and they cannot be excluded from our sight. The act of Congress that organized the Territory repeared the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, commonly called the Missouri Compromise law—a law which excluded Siavery from the Perritory of Kansar. This was a breach of that faith and honer among men which statutes can neither create nor destroy—a This was a breach of that faith and honor among men which statutes can neither create nor destroy—a breach of that faith and honor between communities which is their only strong bond of peace and fri-nd-ahip. Successive statutes are monuments that mark the existence and decay of faith and honor in the men who make them, and in the nations which accept

them.

Under a charter for a Territorial Government, instituted by such a statute, the President appointed a Governor. Secretary, Judges, Marshals and other officers, and the day was appointed for an election for members of a Legislature by the people, which would complete the organization of Territorial Government. As the time for the election of members of the Legislature approached, 4,960 armed men, not residing in Kansas, organized for that purpose by secret lodges in the State of Missouri, passed over from that State into the Territory of Kansas, and on the day fixed for the election of the first Territorial Legislature, seized, by force, the control at most of the precincts in the Territory, displaced by violence the Judges of the Election, took possession of the ballot-boxes, and, excluding the citizens residing in Kansas from the polls, proceeded to stuff the ballot-boxes, and in that way to designate and appoint persons to be legislators for Kansas. Incontrovertible evidence of these facts stands on record in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the last Congress.

The invasion from Missouri was successful and complete, and the invaders, having accomplished their purpose, returned in organized bands to Missouri. The persons thus created legislators for Kansas astembled, organized, and, assuming to be the Legislature, proceeded to pass laws for the government of the Territory, and to levy taxesupon the people. Their enactments were arbitrary and oppressive, designed to drive the people from the settlements they had made, and compel them to abandon the Territory. The people of Kansas denied the authority of this Legislature. In an evil hour the President of the United States recognized this usurpation as the government of Kansas, and large bodies of Federal troops em. Under a charter for a Territorial Government, insti-

United States recognized this usurpation as the gov-ernment of Kansas, and large bodies of Federal troops

this Legislature. In an evil hour the President of the United States recognized this usurpation as the government of Kamsas, and large bodies of Federal troops have been stationed in the Territory to overawe the people by their presence, and to enforce the authority thus netariously imposed upon them.

The call for the Lecompton Convention was made by this usurpation, and upon its submission to the people less than 2,3% persons responded. The large majority of the people denied its authority and refused to vote on the call for the Convention, or at the subsequent election for delegates. Sufficient reasons existed for their refusal to vote; they would not acknowledge the authority of the usurpation. For the election of delegates, an act for the registry of voters had been passed, and the people in many of the counties were disfranchised by the omission on the part of the registry officers to register the voters. In these counties no places were appointed for holding the elections, and none could be held, and no delegates could be elected. In the counties where registries were made, they were partial, omitting large numbers of the qualified voters. The people of the Territory reasonably apprehended that, without regard to the number of votes which might be deposited in the ballot-baxes by the electors, the inspectors and returning officers of the election would, by false certificates, return, as elected, men for their own purposes, and not the men who would receive the votes of the electors.

The origin and proceedings of the Territorial authorities fully justified this apprehension. At the election under their authority in October last, to continue the Missouri usurpation, in the election of a new Legislature, although the original invaders did not reappear, sixteen hundred spurious and fictitious votes were returned by the inspectors of election upon false certificates, from a single poll, the Oxford precinct, in John-

turned by the inspectors of election upon false certificates, from a single poll, the Orford precinct, in Johnson County. One of the officers of the election at the Oxford precinct—the very man, it is said, who manufactured the false certificate returning the sixteen hundred fraudulent votes—was one of the Secretaries of the Lecompton Convention. One thousand fraudulent votes at the same election were returned from McGee County, and more or less from various precincts, sufficient to decide the elections without regard to the votes of the electors. The returns of the election were in accordance with the wishes of the usurpation, and not in accordance with the votes of the electors. President Buchanan, with the concurrence of tion, and not in secondance with the votes of the elec-tors. President Buchanan, with the concurrence of his Cabinet, in their official instructions to Gov. Walker gave express and positive assurances to the people of Kansas that the Constitution, preparatory to their becoming a State, should be submitted to a fair vote of the people, to be adopted or rejected by them.

Gov. Walker, in his official communications to the people, repeated and affirmed these assurances. The candidates proposed for delegates to the Lecompton Convention—afterward retained as delegates—before Convention—afterward retained as delegates—before the election voluntarily pledged themselves to the public, verbally and in writing, that the Constitution the Convention might frame for Kansas should be submitted to a vote of the people. The Governor of the Teritory, invested with power by the President of the United States, proclaimed to the people of Kansas that at an election, to be held with security against fraud or violence at the polls, and against false certificates by the returning officers, a fair opportunity should be afforded to all the qualified voters to vote; and that a majority of the votes of the people should determine the adoption or rejection of the Constitution; that his official reports to the President and Congress, and his action for or against the Constitution, should be governed by the vote of the majority at such an election. Gov. Walker adhered to his declarations; he rejected the false certificates returning the spurious and fictierned by the vote of the majority at such an election. Gov. Walker adhered to his declarations; he rejected the false certificates returning the spurious and fictitious votes in Johnson and McGee Counties for members of the Legislature, and persisted in requiring that the Constitution of the Lecompton Convention should be submitted to a vote of the people. For this he fell under the displeasure of the President, and represent the condition of affairs in the Territory. He failed to satisfy the President and his Cabinet, or to induce them to tuiffil the assurances, which had been given to the people of Kansas, that they should have an opportunity to vote on the adoption of their State Constitution. Gov. Walker is reported to have said that he went with the Administration to the gates of the penition. Gov. Walker is reported to hardes of the peni-went with the Administration to the gates of the peni-went with the Administration to the gates of the penitentiary, in this business, and he would go no further. He had left the Territory; he declined to return to it,

Secretary Stanton, who went to the Territory by the appointment and as a friend of President Buchanan, became acting Governor by the resignation of Governor Walker. Upon assuming the executive power, Mr. Stanton refused to sustain the frames by which nor Walker. Upon assuming the executive power, Mr. Stanton refused to sustain the framis by which the usurpation designed to perpetuate its power, and persisted, as Governor Walker had done, in requiring that the Constitution of the Lecompton Convention ahould be submitted, for adoption or rejection, to a vote of the people; whereupon, he was summarily removed by the President, and Governor Denver, a bureau officer of the Administration in Washington, was appointed, first Secretary and then Governor. It is this last Governor of Kansas, Gen. Denver, who has certified the votes of the people of Kansas at the election authorized by the law of their new Territorial Legislature, and held on the 4th day of January last, in which the vote of the people is nearly unantimous, and the majority more than ten thousand against the Lecompton Constitution. The Lecompton Constitution is not the Constitution of the people of Kansas. It is an instrument of the Lecompton Convention and the Federal Administration, and is stained with false pretenses and fraud from the beginning to the end. To impose this instrument upon the people of Kansas as their Constitutios, by an act of Congress, would outrage justice and truth. It would be a violation of the Federal Constitution by the axerciae of power neither granted to the Federal Government.

her remetely hinted at irithe Constitution. It would be an act of tyranny. It is a mockery of State severeignty in the report of the majority of the Committee on Territories, to call the proposition they make to the Senate an act for the asimission of the State of Kansas.

Kaneas.
The question is not that of the admission of Kaneas The question is not that of the admission of Kansas, an act of admission implies at the least the concurrence of the party to be admisted. The prop sition before the Senate, whatever may be the name and etyle given by the majority of the Committee on Territories to their bill, is no question of the admission of Kansas. It is the mensions proposition to impose upon the people of the Territory of Kansas a constitution and form of government known to be obnowing to a very large majority of that people, accompanied by every indication on the part of the Federal Administration of a disposition to compel the submission of the people of the tion on the part of the Federal Administration of a dis-position to compel the submission of the people of the State by the power of the Federal Government. To call such a tempted coercion an admission of the State of Kansas, is to decide the sovereignty of the people of the State. I repeat, this is no question of the ad-mission of a State. It is one of a series of acts in the scheme conceived by the nullifiers who have obtained thorough control of the organization of the Demo-cratic party, to change the Constitution of the United States by the judicial construction and decisions of the Federal Courts, and to subvert our free form of Gov-ernment. Whether a settled plan and a combination exist to provoke disturbances with a view to a dissoluernment. Whether a settled plan and a combination exist to provoke disturbances with a view to a dissolution of the Union, time will fully disclose. There should be no fear of the full development of any such scheme, no matter by whom the idea may be entertained, and no matter who may be concerned in it. The American citizen who would fear it has little of the spirit which animated the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, and established the independence, the liberties, and the union of our common country. country.

The wild schemes of men long accustomed to wield

The wild schemes of men long accustomed to wield the power of a disciplined party organization are not always guided by reason. To inquire into the deeperate conceits of mad ambition, and to direct the public attention to them, is to discipate them. The Hartford Convention, held under the auspices of the Federal party, was suspected of entertaining the idea of discolving the Union in certain contingencies. This suspicion, whether well or ill founded, excited the jealousy of all the friends of this country. It erasperated the prejudices and hostility of the Republicans of that day, and completed the full weight of accusation against the Federal party, already loaded with the anen law, the sedition act, the stamp act, the midaight judges, and the standing army. The power of that once proud and patriotic party which, at an early day, had borne the heat and burden of the political contest that adopted the Constitution and established the union of the States, gave way, and was destroyed forever. The word "Federal," as the name of a party, became so odious in the popular ear that no party, became so odious in the popular ear that no party, for a great many years, has claimed or would accept it. The Nashville Convention, held under party, became so odious in the popular ear that no party, for a great many years, has claimed or would accept it. The Nashville Convention, held under the auspices of the Democratic party, at a more recent day, flausted its proclamations and purposes of a dissolution of the Union; but the Nashville Convention was believed to be a humbing. I remember to have heard a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, at the time, speak of that body. He said that but very few of the citizens of Tennessee had anything to do with it; its members were mostly from a distance, and strangers in that State; "and, "said he, "if the Con-"vention should do any act by which the people of "Tennessee should come to believe it menaced the "safety of the Union, it would become so weak that "its members could be driven out of the City of Nash-"ville by the women of that town with no other "weapons than their broomsticks." This Convention, although held only eight years ago, has less loogment in the memory of the country than the Hartford Convention, which was held more than forty years ago. All remember the abortive treason of Burr; and the movements for nullification in South Carolina, in 1832, dissipated by the pen of Gen. Jackson, whose proclamation at the time invoked a demonstration of devotion to the Union from the people of every one of the United States.

Recollections of the Conventions at Hartford and Nashville remind us that the idea of dissolving the Union has been imputed to seme and entertained by others in this country. I have never believed that the people of any State of the Union favored it; although it has become too common to talk of it in the Halls of Congress, and to pass resolutions on that subject in party conventions and State Legislatures.

For the purpose of extending Slavery into Kansas a great wrong has been committed against the principles

Halls of Congress, and to pass resolutions on that subject in party conventions and State Legislatures.

For the purpose of extending Slavery into Kansas a great wrong has been committed against the principles of republican government, and against the rights of the people of that Territory. Let the Federal Government retrace its steps; restore the Administration to the principles and practices of Washington and Jefferson; abandon the Lecompton Constitution; withdraw the troops from Kansas; permit the people to make a Constitution for themselves; admit the State into the Union, as every other State has been admitted, in the constitutional manner in which her people desire to come, and the wrong which has been done, great as it is, may be forgiven. The country would be at peace; and, in rejoicing over the return of the Government to reason, might forget the past.

Persist in accomplishing the object for which so much has been ventured by the present Administration and the one which last preceded it—attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas by the authority of an act of Congress and the power of the Federal Army—and you will have insubordination, resistance, bloodshed, civil war. The people of Kansas will never consent to have Slavery established among them; they will never accept the Lecompton Constitution; they have already rejected if. In such an issue of blood between the Federal Army and the people of Kansas, the Government will be wrong and the people of Kansas, the Government will be wrong and the people of Kansas will be right. Will the people of the States remain spectators of the conflict? They will not. The people of Kansas are the countrymen and the kindred of the people of the States. Your law opening the Territory people of the States. Your law opening the Territory for settlement invited them to go there. Let the Federal army spill American blood in Kansas, and you kindle a fire which the Federal Government and its

which is a fire which the Federal Government and army cannot extinguish.

Who, Mr. President, is responsible for the long series of wrongs out of which these troubles come? And who can be held accountable to the country for pernicious acts occurring during so large a space of time, performed in so many places, and participated in by so many and various persons, for two successive Administrations of the Government?

Administrations of the Government?

Plan, system, design, moving and directing the action of all the varied agencies to a common end and object, are now plainly visible, from the act repealing the Missouri Compromise to the bill before us, which proposes to impose the Slave Constitution of the Lecompton Convention upon the people of Kansas.

object, are now plainly visible, from the act repealing the Missouri Compromise to the bill before us, which proposes to impose the Slave Constitution of the Lecompton Convention upon the people of Kansas.

The act of the Congress that repealed the Missouri Compromise; the course of President Pierce, atimulated to be a candidate for renomination, and persuaded to rely upon the authors of this scheme for his success; the institution of the Blue lodges in the State of Missouri; the resignation of office by the President of the Senate, who went straight from the Capitol in Washington to organize in those lodges, on the bonders of Missouri, the armed invasion of Kansas; the march from that State of forty-nine hundred armed men, not residents of Kansas, organized in companies and detachments, to the places for holding the elections in that Territory; their seizure of the polls on the day of the election, and their appointment of Legislators for Kansas by force and usurpation; the recognition of that usurpation as the Government of Kansas by the Administration of General Pierce; the odious and oppressive laws they enacted; the indictments for treason in the Federal Court of the Ferritory, which were never tried; the total prostrution of the rights of franchise in elections; the repeated removal of Governors who refured or failed to sustain the proceedings of the usurpers; the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott; the Lecompton Couvention and its Constitution, with the faithless assurances to the people of Kansas that the Constitution for their State should be submitted to their vote for adoption or rejection; the quartering large bodies of Federal troops in Kansas; the election of State officers ordered by the Lecompton Convention, appointing the President of the Convention (Mr. Calhoun) sole judge of the elections; the false and fraudulent returns of votes at that election, now and for nearly three months in the possession of Mr. Calhoun, and his refusal to decide who were ele

a moment that the Lecempton Constitution would be

a moment that the Lacempton Constitution would be rejected by Congress of the Democratic party did not demand its adoption? The severest discipline of party, the most indecent dispensation of Executive patrenage, are made use of to influence the action and control the independence of Congress.

In this dark hour, when the Republic is in danger, I hall the coming day of emancipation from service obedience to party, heralded in this Chamber by the independence of the distinguished and fearless Scantors on the Democratic side of the Senate from Illinois, from Michigan, and from California, upon whose limbs the bands of the Democratic party that would bind them to Lecompton are like the green withes of Delilah upon the limbs of the unshorn Samson. I bail, too, the hosts of thousands and tens of thousands of honest Democrate who, all over the country, at this moment the hosts of thousands and tens of thousands of honest Democrats who, all over the country, at this moment are renouncing the long-cherished party name of Democrat because it has become tainted with treason to the rights of the people, and are reflying under Anti-Lecompton banners to resist the Administration and the faithless organization of the Democratic party. Let us all be Anti-Lecompton men; let us all be republicans; let us fraternise, and overcome the enemies of public liberty.

The Whig party is gone forever, because, in the bonr of its responsibility, it failed in the courage and framess required for the high trust committed to its charge.

Noble as have been the achievements of the Demo

Noble as have been the achievements of the Democratic party while it adhered to its principles, when it has become faithless to the rights and liberties of the people, its organization must be dissolved.

The honest Democracy of the country—its real Democracy—buried deep the name of the Federal party. They will consign the tainted party name of Democrat to the same grave; and they will make the grave deep and large enough to hold all the treason that dare show itself within the boundaries of the

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

UNION PRAYER-MEETINGS YESTERDAY. THE CHAMBERS-STREET THEATER.

Yesterday morning, as early as 9 o'clock, a number of persons, mostly ladies, presented themselves at the entrance of the old Theater in Chambers street for admission, stating that they had come to attend the 12 o'clock prayer-meeting. The doors were not opened, however, before 11 o'clock, and before half an hour had elapsed the house was completely packed. The number of ladies was larger than upon any previous occasion. Among the congregation were a goodly number of colored ladies and gentlemen, both young and old. A meeting was held also in the old bar-room of the building, for the accommodation of a number of persons who were unable to gain even standing-room

Just as the City Hall bell commenced to tell off its sual twelve strokes, the Rev. Dr. KREBS, Pastor of the Rutger-streets Old School Presbyterian Church, the conductor of the meeting, rose and announced the hymn beginning

With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above."

which was sung to the tune " Dundee" by the entire assembly. After reading a chapter from Scripture and offering prayer, the Rev. Doctor said that, as usual there was a large number of requests presented, which were then lying upon the table, which it would be impossible to have specified in the prayers of such a vast meeting in the brief space of one hour He mentloned briefly the nature of the requests and trusted that the brethren who might offer prayer would bear in mind those in whose behalf they had been presented. He further addressed the meeting on the importance of individual as well as united prayer of prayer in the closet as well as in the great assembly of the people. The following were among the re quests:

quests:
"Bear Six: Would you be so kind as to request the prayers of this congregation for nue. I am a young widow: I am but 18 years of old, and the mother of a child. Hoping that the prayers of the good may lead me to Jesus and give me a new heart. God grant that he may."

"Barthars: I ask for your prayers in behalf of a lady who (though a professor of religion, and who, her triends have every reason to believe, is a Christian) is under a cloud and thinks she has no hope and has simply the day of grace. She has been in this state of mind for two years, and her friends are in great distress, and beseech God's people to put up the petition here that she may commit herself wholly to her Savior, and that light may break in upon her soul."

A prayer was offered, and a man in the dress-circle said that when he left Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday morning, it was not with the expectation of sittending

morning, it was not with the expectation of attending the theater, but, blessed be God, he had found his way thither, and he might inform the meeting that the people of Bloomfied had resolved that not a sinner should be left in the town.

The Rev. Reves. W CLARKE of Brooklyn said that many years ago, upon leaving the Park Theater one while yet upon the steps, he resolved that, with God's help, he would never enter a theater again. He had, however, come there with a different motive, and was occupying a very different position. He never expected that he should act a part on the stage. He was glad to see such a vast assemblage of people met together for such a solemn purpose. The good work was going on. Some gentlemen had determined to open another meeting, and it was contemplated to hold it in complained that the reverberations produced by the would amount to an objection, but he would re mind the people that there was a dome over the nation which echoes the certain sound throughout all its borders, while God smiles over the results with blessings of his heavenly love.

Miss HARRIET OLNEY, a young woman who sa ear the Rev. Dr. Krebs, stepped toward the footlights, and fixing her eyes upon the people assured them that she had early given herself to Jesus, and was de termined to act well her part on the great stage of life. True, the theaters of the world boasted of their stars, but never was there in any place such a star as tha which lighted up the hearts of that assembly, and peaconed in the way to eternal joy. The "Star of Bethlehem" was there, and its light would guide them in the right path, and she praised God that its effulgence was spreading glory all around. As she retired her chair she gradually sank down with a loud "halelujah." and buried her face in her garments.

A gentleman, in an extreme corner of the upper tircle, said it was time for the people to bewail their ins, to flee from the wrath to come, and lay hold or The Rev. Dr. MARSH, looking to the distant corner

from which the sound had just come, implored those who had come to that meeting in order to look on for the sake of gratifying their curiosity, to come down from their f lee elevation and listen to the voice o Christ entr ing them to follow him as he had done n the days of his flesh when he looked up to the branches of the sycamore tree, and said to one who sat thereon, "Zaccheus, make haste and come down; for to-day I must abide at thy house.

A sailor in the upper circle said, that during the last twenty years he had looked upon some strange scenes, but never was he entertained as he had been since he embraced the religion of Jesus Christ. He had been ailing under Captain Jesus for ten years. The Bible had been his instructor. The teachings of God were mysterious, but the secrets of the Most Holy were known to the people who loved the Lamb of God. He desired prayers for the poor seaman.

About fifty persons stood up and otherwise signified desire to be remembered in prayer. A gentleman on the stage implored the prayers of the people of the city for those in the country.

The hymn sung in concert at all the meetings in the principal cities and towns was then given out, begin-

"Hasten, sinner to be wise; Stay not for to-morrow's sur." After the singing, the benediction was pronounced,

nd the congregation dismissed. Edward Corning, esq., is expected to conduct the exercises to-day.

THE JOHN STREET CHURCH. The Union Prayer-Meeting at the John street Meth-

odist Church, yesterday, was crowded, and much animation characterized the devotions of the hour. The meeting in the Church was led by J. H. Taft, esq., and that in the lecture-room by D. S. Greene, eeq.

A gentleman near the alter said that, among those

sho merited an interest in their prayers, were those men who were bearing the responsibilities of constituencies at Washington, while they at home had time to think and pray. He hoped that, in view of the duties

which these men had to perform, they would not be forgotten at the Throne of Grace, when prayer was offered. The General Government and Congress

ought to have a place in all their prayers.

cught to have a place in all their prayers.

The following requests were among those read:

"An anxieus mether asks an interest in your prayers, further conversion of her five sons."

"An interest is carnetly asked in your prayers, this day by a young deter in Christ in behalf of her inther and three brechers, for whom she is enabledly praying at this hour.

"A lady who "would see Jugues" requests the prayers of this convergation that she "may find the way and well therein."

"Please pray for the convergion of a young lady who were squitzely too much upon her good works for an advantage and for another who is indifferent. Those are interesting cases—fine indifferent please make them special."

The average were very spontaneous and gutnerous

The prayers were very spontaneous and numerous some of the gentlemen who spoke mentioned numerous cases of conversion which had taken place through attendance upon these meetings. At the conclusion of

UNION PRAYER MEETING AT STUYVESAND INSTITUTE

the meeting, documents were copiously distributed as

The prayer-meeting at Stuyvesant Institute yester lay was attended by about the usual number, which is decidedly a small number. This is the meeting which has been called "Tommy Lloyd's meeting," It was conducted yesterday by Mr. H. P. Ambier, Among the ladies present was Harriet Oiney, alias "Screeching Harry, who made quite a long prayer, and another lady followed with an exhortation. "Tommy Lloyd" stated that, as the converted Jew, who had promised to be there, was not present, he, being a converted "Hicksite," would try to fill his place. He stated that he had formerly been a furious "Hicksite," but had been brought to feel that he was groping in the lark, and that such reasoning would not save his soul. The meeting, though small, seemed to be imbued with a good spirit.

A Committee of young men have taken charge of this meeting, and intend to hold a daily meeting at this place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The meeting held in John-street Church at 31 o'clack esterday afternoon, for business men down town, was onducted by the Rev. Erastus L. Prentiss. After the usual opening exercises, two requests were read-out rom a mother desiring prayer in behalf of her son, nineteen years of age, and a sister in behalf of her three brothers. Mr. PRENTISS said that parents might feel tenderly

for their children, but the feelings of a sister who had watched the career of loved brothers were such as were calculated to cause emotions in the breasts of all who leved souls. He read another request for prayer in behalf of a husband, wife and profligate con.

A gentleman said that there were three classes of persons who ought always to be remembered in the prayers of Christians: first, sensualists, those who thought that there were no enjoyments but through the path of worldly merriment, and the gratifying of their sensual passions; second, materialists, those who never believed in anything, or in any work, without some show of immediate results; third, doctrinal for-malists, who have some belief of the outpouring of Divine grace in a systematic way; they think that this work will come to naught without accomplishing azything. They all needed to be prayed for. Another gentleman assured the meeting that he had

found Jesus sweet to his soul, and if all the kings of earth were before him, he would direct them to flee to the rock from which they were hewn, and be saved in

Five young men rose, desiring an interest in the prayers of them ceting. Two minutes were employed n silent prayer. A man said that he had been informed by a friend

that a certain fireman was taken sick, and was apparently dying, and he had determined to set him right with Jesus, if possible, before he should die. He called upon him, but was refused access to his bedroom, according to doctor's orders. He returned house, and in his chamber plead with God to convert that fireman before he should die. There was an opportunity for all to use such means in behalf of those whom we cannot approach.

A merchant said that when he remembered the past, he was humbled in the very dust. Forty years ago he was a gay young man, and had been converted in the old Dutch church which formerly stood where they were then meeting, and 30 years later the minister, under whose preaching he had been converted, licensed him to preach the Gospel. He had enjoyed many blessings, but he had also lost many dear friends, and had been otherwise severely tried, but he found his solsce in prayer.

A young man implored the young men who had stood up to be sure they did not deceive themselves. Let them believe and be saved, and, like many, choose the good part that should not be taken away from

The closing hymn was sung, and the meeting sept rated with abundant good feeling. SUMMAY OF CONVERSIONS.

The Examiner of this week says:

"Our revival summary for three weeks past, though imperfect of necessity, shows a great advance. Over seventeen thousan conversions are therein specified, and the legathering on probation and otherwise, reported in our Methodist exchanges during the same period, amounts, by our own count, to overtwenty thousand more." The summary specifies the following conversions:

Maine, 411; New-Hampshire, 82; Vermont, 304; Massachusetts, 2,574; Rhode Island, 387; Connecticut, 795; New-York, 2,386; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New-Jersey, 698; Delaware, 40; District of Columbia, 21; Maryland, 9; Ohio, 1,148; Indiana, 737; Illinois, 1,146; Michigan, 604; Wisconsin, 465; Iowa, 278; Minnesota, 388; Missouri, 424; Kentucky, 498; Tennessee, 711; Virginia, 295; other States, 177; British Provinces, 287.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS. The revival interest still continues in the Sanis street M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The church is nightly

crowded with an attentive and serious congregation. Some 150 persons of all ages and conditions in life have during the past month been converted.

An instance of sudden death in a prayer-meeting oc-

curred last week in Hallowell, Me. Mr. Bartholomet Nason, one of the early residents of Augusta, while attending a prayer-meeting in Hallowell, on Tuesday morning, fell dead in his seat. He was about 3 years

of age.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Childs of Pittsfield, Mass, addressed the business men's prayer-meeting in the Oid South Chapet, Boston, day before yesterday. He gave encouraging accounts of the progress of the revival is Berksbire County. An old man, upward of 50 walked into town from the suburbs, a distance of 7 miles to attend the meeting.

80, walked into town from the suburbs, a distance or miles to attend the meeting.

In Worcester, Mass., the conference meeting at the Unitarian Chapel on Wednesday evening was very fully attended, every seat and standing place being cocupied to the outer door, and many went away unable to obtain admission. The Rev. Mr. Pettes of Chicopee, and the Rev. Dr. Osgood of this city, assisted the pactor, the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, in conducting the exercisee, and several laymen of the Unitarian and other churches took part.

President Stearns of Amherst College says that three-fourths of the students of that College are pious, and that some conversions have recently occurred in

and that come conversions have recently occur, the College. A correspondent writes to us from Uties to know

whether, in any of the daily prayer-meetings in this city, prayers are offered in behalf of the slave. he said, in reply, that while the oppressed race have not been very prominent or frequent objects of prayer or remark, yet many individual instances have occurred of carnest prayers being offered in their be-

balf. Our correspondent writes:

"For a man to adhere to falsities is to be a child of him who abode not in the truth. Then must those, though in high places of Church and State, be in a dangerous condition, who have endeavored by concealment and misrepresentation to cover and excuse such a wrong as Slavery. Is there any effort made in the revival to save such—or, by tracts or otherwise, to save the converts from being subverted by them I Three millions and upward are in our midet was are denied manriage. Mothers without husbands—parents whose children are not theirs. Their youth are growing up in this condition, expaced to polluting examples and without inducement to refrair. It is vain to cherish affections to-day which may be severed as blas'ed to-merrow, or te think of preserving virtse in

real estate, \$14,062,960; personal, \$3,783,280total, \$17,846,240; while the property in 1855 of the farms alone was valued at \$28,468,054, to which should be added the value of dwellings in Utica. \$5,004,105, making \$33,472,159-showing an unvaluation, by their own estimates, of nearly \$17,000,000. But take Niagara County, and, with not half the number of inhabitants, or of territory. she paid tax to the State upon nearly \$1,000,000 more than Oneids, while her assessed valuation is only about \$100,000 more than the assessed value tion of the latter-showing an honest and faithfu discharge of duty on the part of the assessors, wor thy of all commendation. Take Ontario, with a population two and a half times less than Oneida, and she pays a State tax on nearly \$4,000,000 the most valuation-almost 25 per cent. more than Oneids. Look at Onondaga, a bordering county similar in many respects in soil, position and value of city and village property-with less acres and less population, she pays a State tax on at least 80 per cent. more property than does Oneida. Is not here glaring injustice? Why should it not be

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS,-The steamer Meter Capt. Draffin, came down yesterday from Pittaburgh with 450 tuns of freight and 250 cabin and 200 deck passengers, all en route for Kansas direct. The Meleor is taking en more passengers for Kansas, and will capt the control of the